

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated Hon. Charles Foster for Governor, which shows that they intend making a prudent and determined fight for the control of the Buckeye State. Mr. Foster is an able and conservative man, and will make the strongest race possible for his party. If, however, the Democrats put up a judicious ticket it is more than probable that they will carry the State. The election is a very important one in its effects upon the Presidential race of next year.

Illinois has a novel liquor law which is founded upon very sensible theory. It provides for a vote in the towns and townships of the State upon the question of granting licenses. On this both male and female citizens are allowed to vote, from which we predict that very few licenses will be granted, for ladies favor temperance nine times out of ten. They are the ones most seriously affected by intemperance, and it is very proper that they should be consulted as to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The indications are that Congress will certainly at the next session adopt an income tax. A bill providing such a system is now pending, but its advocates could not obtain the two-thirds vote necessary to take it up out of the regular order. A large majority, however, voted in favor of it, and hence when it is reached there is very little doubt of its adoption. The operation of the bill will not be unfavorable to the South, for there are not a great many men in this section whose incomes would be greater than the amount exempted from taxation.

The silver bill has been amended in the Senate so as to make fractional silver currency a legal tender up to ten instead of twenty dollars, and to strike out the provision making it receivable for stamps to the sum of three dollars. Other unimportant amendments were made and the bill now returns to the House, where it will be concurred in, after which the President will no doubt veto it. The bill is a necessary and wise one, which meets the wants of the people, and ought to receive the President's signature, but as he has become the watch-dog of the Republican party he considers it his duty to defend as far as possible all good laws.

Individuals of small stature and strong mind frequently terrify and control much larger persons who possess weaker wills. It also appears to be true in politics. The Republican minority in Congress, by its determined position, has so wrought upon the timidity of the Democratic majority that our party may now be said to be in full retreat. It is to be hoped, however, that something will, as Mr. Mcleaver would express it, "turn up" to the advantage of the Democratic majority, which will enable us to stumble into electing another President. Possibly, as we have both the Senate and the House of Representatives now we might be able to inaugurate a President if elected, provided the Republicans do not cry out that the South will be responsible if a Democrat is inaugurated, in which event we have no doubt, some Southern statesmen, so-called, would think we had better let the Republicans have their way "this time" and reserve the right to "appeal to the people."

The *Pickens Sentinel* says: "Corn is scarcer in this section at this time than we have known it for several years, and sells readily at 75 cents cash, or one dollar on time. The wheat crop in this section is promising, and if no disaster befalls it breadstuffs may decline somewhat when the crop is harvested. The area sown is as large as usual. Good seasons of rain have fallen in this section, and cotton, corn, and all kinds of vegetation have been greatly benefited thereby." This is the situation in many other Counties, also, except that the price of corn is considerably higher, and from the large amount of cotton planted and the small amount of corn, we fear that it will continue so for a long time to come. Our people are wonderful in this respect. They raise large quantities of cotton, a very large per cent. of which goes to Western farmers, while the railroads also receive a share for freight. It has become a habit, however, and it is difficult to convince people that it is not best to raise all cotton.

The question is, Who got the Democrats into the present Congressional middle? We hear of plenty of distinguished gentlemen who did not favor the movement, but we are at a loss to know how it was carried in caucus with so few persons to vote for it, and against the wishes of so many Democratic Senators and Representatives. We wonder if the programme could have been counted in by means of time tickets, or some other irregularity (?) If so, an investigating committee should immediately be appointed and the fraud exposed, in order to vindicate the consistency of Democratic Congressmen who are now, and of course have always been, opposed to the programme heretofore carried out. In seriousness, however, we suggest to those who wish to appear opposed to the policy, but did not express themselves in that way at the beginning, that the best thing they can do is to make as little fuss over their ideas as possible. The time to tell what they thought has passed. The Democratic masses are in no temper to take as foresight in this matter what is nothing more nor less than the most inexcusable demagoguery in those who measure their views by results, and not by the issues as they arise. It is not likely to redound to the credit of the man who prates about his opinions when the issue is reached, but is acquiescent in another course before, or who shows that he has no other insight of public measures than that which he gets by looking behind.

Gen. "Joe" Johnston, once Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, of the rebellion, yesterday under which the House of Representatives adjourned in honor of Decoration Day. It was a grateful act.—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 30.

The action of the Democratic party, as announced in the programme elsewhere, is likely to prove a great blunder, for it virtually receives from the position assumed by the party, and at the same time offers the President another opportunity of putting in a veto, which he will not doubt avail himself of, to the utter confusion of the Democracy. If we cannot pass the appropriation bills with the riders on as a permanent law, we cannot pass them with what is tantamount to them for one year. A veto from the President on this ground would confuse us more than all the others combined. If Congress would pass both appropriation bills with the riders on them, and adjourn without waiting for the President's signature, its responsibility of withholding supplies from the government would be shifted from the shoulders of the Democratic party to those of the Republican President, where it really ought to rest now. It is not the Congress, which offers the supplies under wholesome restrictions, that is blocking the government, but it is the Republican President who asserts his will as stronger than the wishes of the representatives of the people. Instead of defending our action, we ought to be raising a tempest of popular indignation against the undue use of power on the part of Mr. Hayes.

If Henry Clay, who in his day and time was considered pre-eminent by a conservative man, had lived in this age he would certainly not have said: "The great principle which lies at the foundation of all free governments is that the majority must govern, from which there is no can be no appeal but the sword. That majority ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately and constitutionally; but govern it must, subject only to that terrible appeal." A peep in at the present session of Congress would immediately convince the departed statesman that he was mistaken, for we see minority controlling the majority, who in deference to their wishes, back down from the measures passed, and actually cringe before that minority, to the extent of claiming that in attempting the proposed changes in the law they had no idea of enforcing them, if they were sufficiently distasteful to the Republican majority to induce the President to withhold his signature. Our course at the time when Tilden was elected President by more than a quarter of a million majority, and yet Mr. Hayes obtained the office, would also confirm him that he was mistaken. Mr. Clay, however, would not doubt have a contempt for the majority which would be run over in such a manner, and if we do not mind that it is the feeling which the course of our party will engender in the public estimation.

President Hayes keeps his verbiage at a properly regulated tension, and as fast as Congress sends him appropriation bills he politely returns them "without his signature with his objections thereto." His latest exploit in this direction is the veto of the civil service appropriation bill, on the ground that he does not like riders on appropriation bills in general, and especially because he does not like the riders on this bill in particular. The clause taking away from supervisors the right to make arrests occupies a large share of his attention, which he devotes to insisting that the law is constitutional, when that fact is not under his consideration, except in his own imagination; and after he has, to his own satisfaction, proven the constitutionality of the existing law, he proceeds to argue its expediency on the ground that it tends to preserve law, order, peace, security of the ballot and fair elections in about the same manner that the Republican Senators and Representatives spoke in Congress. Taken all together, the veto is skillfully drawn, and presents the President's side in as plausible light as possible. Like the other vetoes it is condemned by the Democrats and approved by the Republicans. It is only one step more in the direction of thoroughly solidifying both political parties.

The Republicans, with their usual lack of principle and cunning depravity, sent one of their most pliant tools down to Mississippi, where he has engaged in journalism as one of the staunchest Democrats, and at the beginning of the present session of Congress wrote the article exulting over Southern power and progress, and abusing the North in the most violent and offensive manner. It has since transpired that this was the mission upon which he was sent, and his articles have been copied by the Radical papers extensively to show the hatred which the South entertains for the North. Of course his articles are read and believed to be genuine by a great many, but a letter from him which has recently been made public shows his real character so clearly that no more harm will likely flow from his unprincipled utterances. Like the war, in trying to sting, he has destroyed his power to sting any more. The letter confesses as follows:

OFFICE OF THE "MISSISSIPPI STATESMAN," OKOLONA, S. C., April 30, 1879.  
General J. S. Robertson:  
The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red-hot this week, and all of them will bid hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them down for our Northern exchanges.

Congressman Fry regards it as a great success. We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list, the louder the blunder. Yours with respect,  
WILL H. KERNAN.

When Congress was about to pass the bill remonetizing silver, the advocates of the gold standard asserted that gold would go up, and great distress follow the enactment of the law. Their croakings, however, were not powerful enough to hold back the needed reform. The bill was passed—yes, even over a veto, and became a law. Instead of going up and causing a panic, gold immediately came down to par, and the people felt the only financial relief that has been extended them for ten years by the general government. These same men and papers who tried by adverse predictions to prevent the remonetization of silver, are the very ones who are now trying to prevent its free coinage. The representatives of the people, however, will no doubt pass the bill, and if it becomes a law the predictions of the gold standard men are likely to be as completely falsified by the result as were their predictions of a panic at the remonetization measure. When men have shown themselves such miserable financial prophets once, no confidence should thereafter be placed in their monetary predictions.

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

## Gleanings from our State Exchanges.

Rock Hill Herald: We have received information, though somewhat entirely reliable, that this taxidermy, Mr. J. L. Saunders, was deliberately shot a few days ago, just west of Broad River, on the Union County side, upon the most frivolous pretext, by a camp who for some time have been harassing that neighborhood. His murder was a most certain one, but thinks it was given him as Edwards. He is described as being a small man with a scar on his face. At last accounts sixty men were hunting him in the western part of this county.

## HE DID HIS DUTY.

The Democrats of the Illinois Legislature passed resolutions complimenting Judge Davis on his able and patriotic speech on the Army appropriation bill, to which he made the following response:

"U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 17, 79.

"Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst., covering resolutions of a joint caucus of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in favor of perfect freedom of elections from the interference of the presence of troops on the ground, and that the opinion was emphatically expressed on the floor of the Senate. This is a Government of legal authority founded on the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. One of the grievances which I have found it necessary to state that the King had quartered troops on them, and sought by military power to coerce them into submission. It is little less than a public scandal after a century of national existence, that any party could venture to ask the people's approval of species of tyranny that is forbidden in England and elsewhere else the parliamentary principle is respected.

Very truly,  
"The Hon. William A. Day and the Hon. Charles Robinson, House of Representatives, Springfield, Ill."

## CHANGING FRONT IN ACTION.

The New Plan of the Democrats in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The two advisory committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucuses held a joint meeting to-day, and reached a substantially unanimous agreement as to the course of action that should be taken in regard to the appropriation bills. After a very full interchange of views and an especially minute examination of the President's veto messages in connection with sundry existing statutes prohibiting interference with the free elections, it was decided to recommend the immediate passage of a bill making the appropriation bills for the support of the army throughout the fiscal year, but containing a proviso that no portion of the money therein appropriated should be used for the pay, transportation, equipment, or subsistence of any troops used for police purposes to keep peace at polls. It was further decided to recommend the passage of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, and for the same terms as last year's bill, and for the same amounts, except that they shall be more minutely specified, and except also that it shall not make any provision for the salaries of supervisors or deputy marshals of elections.

The new bill will, however, contain a clause providing that no office shall be appointed, or obligation incurred, for any object for which a specific appropriation bill has not been passed by Congress. This clause is already in the statute book, with the exception of the words "or obligation incurred," and there is also a law existing which prohibits the division of any appropriation to any other matter than that for which it was specifically made. The committee agreed to recommend the passage of a separate measure embodying those sections of the vetoed bills which provide for amendments of the law concerning the election of judges and for the total abolition of the juror's test oath. In view of the fact that the President, in his veto message, makes no comment on it, it is believed that he will promptly sign it when presented in an independent bill.

It was also argued to-day, in behalf of the adoption of the programme outlined, that the President cannot justifiably withhold his signature from an appropriation bill, as he is bound to make provision for a particular object, and that, in the anticipated event of his approving the present bills, the Democrats will have accomplished for the next year exactly what they would have accomplished in the Congress of last time by the former bills, and what they may continue to accomplish by similar legislation as they remain in power.

The joint meeting was adjourned until Monday, by which time the recommendations of the committee will have been promulgated in appropriate phraseology by a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Thurman, E. T. Van Dine and Bailey, and Representatives Chalmers, Springer, Ewing and Leagon, and submitted for final approval by the joint caucus of the Democratic members of both Houses, which will probably be held on Monday evening.

In response to objections raised by a few of the more ultra-radical members of the party, it was decided that the adoption of this policy would be construed as backing down on the part of the Democracy, its advocates made the point that, although there have been individual utterances in favor of withholding approval from the President's failure to secure the enactment of the political clauses originally embodied in the appropriation bills, it is not true that any such stand has ever been taken by the majority of the party. On the contrary the question whether such a course should be taken has never been acted upon by a Democratic caucus of either branch of Congress, or by a caucus committee until this afternoon.

Judge Mackey before the Wallace Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—T. J. Mackey, Circuit Judge of the South Carolina, testified before the Wallace Committee that he was in affiliation with the Republican party until 1866, when he left it. He was present at the election for State officers, Presidential electors and Congressmen, at the head of the column, and was called on to interpose his official authority to check interference by the military and deputy marshals at the polls. Several deputy marshals declared their purpose to carry the election for the Republican party, and a circular, purporting to be signed by Attorney General Taft, addressed to United States courts, to disregard the process of the courts. At 2 o'clock the chief deputy marshal, John B. Hinton, a colored man, assaulted the voters at the polls, and that the already mentioned, tearing Hayes and Hampton tickets from their hands. Several who refused to surrender their tickets were knocked down. He subsequently saw the military march into the Court House yard, forming in two lines. Voters were required to pass to the polls under fixed bayonets. On complaint to witness that voters were being shot with the military, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Lieutenant Hinton, who commanded the detachment. The Sheriff made a verbal report that Hinton stated he had been summoned by the chief deputy marshal to bring the voters to the polls, and that there were no breaches except such as were committed by the deputy marshals who had taken ballots from voters; and further, that Hinton declared he was informed by the military that the voters at the polls, and that the already mentioned, tearing Hayes and Hampton tickets from their hands. Several who refused to surrender their tickets were knocked down. He subsequently saw the military march into the Court House yard, forming in two lines. Voters were required to pass to the polls under fixed bayonets. 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